# THE PLOUGH BOY.

BY HENRY HOMESPUN, JR.

"He that observeth the wind shall not sow; and he that regardeth the clouds shall not reap."—BUT—"He that tilleth his land shall have plenty of bread."—*Ecclesiastes.*

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## ORIGINAL.

### THE MORAL PLOUGH BOY.—No. XXI.

"Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways and be wise."—This advice given by a man whose experience and wisdom has commanded the admiration of the world for centuries, cannot be too rigidly inculcated. When the slothful man reflects on the unwearied exertions of the ants, and compares their activity with his indolence, the blush of shame ought to crimson his cheek: for the ants pursue with unabated zeal their daily employment merely for sustenance; the prospect of gain does not stimulate; ambition does not actuate, and none of those powerful inducements which operate upon the human species, can have any influence upon the actions of these insects. The regularity and method which distinguish the operations of the ants, are convincing proofs that industry and perseverance are the basis of civil order: for they pursue without the smallest inconvenience, although living together in swarms, their daily occupations. A desire of assisting one another appears to animate all; for we have frequently observed one of them struggling beneath a heavy burden, and after repeated attempts to reach the place of destination failing, one of his companions would run to his support, and assist in carrying the burden. From this let man, the proud monarch of all creation, learn a useful lesson, and follow the example of this little insect, and when he beholds his neighbour oppressed with a heavy burden and sinking under accumulated misery, let him proffer the hand of friendship and alleviate his misfortunes by relieving him from despondency and raising him to prosperity. Providence has placed the whole animal creation under the control of man, and appears to have expressly designed a portion of it for his instruction, and as none have so good an opportunity of contemplating the works of nature as the Plough Boys, let them employ their faculties, and whilst invigorating their bodies by wholesome exercise, let them not forget, in their noon-day and evening repose, to expand their minds by reflecting on the vast field which nature has placed immediately within their observation.

From considering the dwelling place af the ants we are naturally led to reflect upon the habitation of the industrious farmer; and here a scene presents itself which must command our admiration. Content encircles the brow of the husbandman; affection and simplicity adorn his partner with a beauty which nothing but an innocent miud and domestic industry can impart; innocence and health beam on the countenance of his offspring; pure religion and morality influence all their actions, and although no monument shall transmit their names to posterity, and they shall pass unnoticed in the page of history, still in the opinions of the virtuous and the wise, they hold a higher rank and are more esteemed, than all the conquerors which the world has ever produced.

We wish to enforce the absolute necessity of industry and rigid economy. We speak to the Plough Boys, and address them in the language of friendship; we are aware that the industrious feel a consciousness of having done their duty' and are rewarded by the pleasing recollections which it affords them; but there are some who have degenerated and walk not in the way of their fathers. To them we say—"go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways and be wise." We call upon you who pass your days in indolence to exercise reflection; look around you, and consider who in your neighbourhood commands the most respect and esteem: is it the man who rides about the country visiting his neighbours? or the one who by prudence and industry has accumulated a competency? You are capable of determining this question; and we earnestly entreat you to submit no longer to the degrading epithet of the drone, which you must receive if you continue in idleness, but rouse from your lethargy and exert your faculties, lest the industrious bees combine and drive you an outcast from their hive.

In every civilized country the industrious farmer has been respected; but in none have they enjoyed so many advantages as in our own. Here the man who cultivates the soil, and adheres attentively to his employment, acquires a fortune, and the confidence of his fellow-citizens, in addition to all his other advantages; and if he possess that strong and vigorous mind, that plain common sense for which our countrymen are remarkable, honors await him in our legislative halls and national councils. All these advantages the slothful man must renounce; for who will repose confidence in, or entrust the management of their affairs to the man who is totally incapable of regulating his own private concerns? No one. Then let the slothful man, as he values reputation, as he dreads the scorn and contempt of his fellow-citizens, as he fears the wrath of an offended Deity, abjure the paths of indolence which lead to infamy, and follow those of industry which insure respectability.

But sloth is not the companion of the Plough Boys alone; it pervades all clases of community, and particularly our large populous cities. But in them we fear it is so deep rooted, that it will never be entirely eradicated. It was not our intention when we first commenced this essay to give a minute detail of the societies of ants, but to draw a moral lesson from them, by making use of such facts only as would answer our purpose. We request the citizen, when contemplating the magnificent buildings in his vicinity, the spacious and commodious streets, the vast multitude of rational

beings that subsist is social intercourse, to consider at the same time the following extract:—"If we think with wonder of the populous cities which have employed the united labours of man for many ages to bring them to their full extent, what shall we say to the White Ants, which require only a few months to build a metropolis capable of containing an infinitely greater number of inhabitants than even imperial Nineveh, Babylon, Rome or Pekin in all their glory!" Y.

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FOR THE PLOUGH BOY.

## Answer to the Remarks

OF A COUNTRY CURATE, UPON THE OBSERVATIONS PUBLISHED IN THE 6TH NUMBER OF THE PLOUGH BOY, ON THE SPOTS OF THE SUN, THE FORMATION OF COMETS, AND THE EFFECTS OF THE INCREASE AND DECREASE OF RADIANT MATTER ON THE EARTH.

PROSPECT-HILL, August 20, 1819.

I was not at the usual seat of my Philosophical contemplations, when a writer who graces the columns of THE PLOUGH BOY, under the signature of "*A Country Curate*," has undertaken to refute the observations which I have applied to the solution of the question "why thunder-storms have been so frequent this season?" Returned home, I feel myself bound, out of respect for the high authorities from whom I have derived the facts upon which my theory is grounded, to solicit from the readers of THE PLOUGH BOY, a revisal of the severe sentence passed by the CURATE on the parts of my essay relative to the queston above mentioned.

Leaving entirely to the ministers of our holy religion, the interpretation, discussion, and application of its sacred histories, mysteries and tenets, I beg the Curate to excuse me, if, placing an implicit faith in revealed truth, I decline any investigation of the cosmogony of Moses, and restrict myself to draw my conclusions from the late discoveries which it has pleased the Almighty to suffer us to make, in order to magnify our conception of his unbounded power and immeasurable greatness, in proportion to the expansion of the circle of our acquired knowledge.

The study of nature is the study of God. Admiration strikes our reason at every step we take in the wide field of contemplation, and forces us to admit, that the most admirable works have required a more admirable author, inexplicable to any one but himself.

The Curate having divided by paragraphs his analysis of my observations, I shall follow in my reply the same didactic course.

1. Unacquainted it seems with several of the conquests made by science, during the present and the last century, my antagonist blends together the dominion of radiant matter, electricity, and caloric, and inveigles in a kind of nebulous matter, theories which otherwise would bear the test of the most lucid demonstration. I have not p r ete d that electricityemanated directly from the sun; but have intimated that the diminution of radiant matter, while the spots were revolving within the disc of the sun, had caused a sensible diminution of the phenomenon of the electrical fluid on our globe; and that since by their partial vaporisation, condeesation and protraction they did not seem to have so much interfered with the direct descent of the solar rays, and their various combinations with our atmosphere, the thunder-showers appeared to have been more frequent wherever localities have favoured their humid formation.

It is now almost reduced to a certainty, that our sun, and probably all the suns vivifying and illuminating the other systems, are galvanic or voltaic globular piles, composed, like our planet, of various strata, producing phosphorescense without burning or lessening the body from which the radiant matter emanates.

The Royal Society of London, in order to ascertain this new theory by actual experiment, have caused to be constructed a voltaic pile, 128,000 square feet in surface, by means of which the ingenious Sir Humphry Davy has obtained the same results as those afforded by the radiant matter of the sun. The light of that artificial sun, was as lively as the rays of the planet itself; its caloric was such that it melted platina like wax, and it created and communicated electricity and magnetism.

The solar radiant matter produces, however, no heat; it offers no signs of electricity, and it does not spread light until it has arrived to the lower layers of our atmosphere. The eternal snows which cover the tops of our highest mountains; the cold felt by the Aeronauts when they ascend to a small distance from the earth; the strange effect which the want of the refraction of light, except on themselves, excites; and the perfect dryness and calmness of the air which reign above the clouds, demonstrate that it is only when the radiant matter comes in contact with the terrestial atmosphere, or is, like the galvanic pile, plunged into it, that light, caloric, electricity, magnetism, &c. display themslves. Of course, if intermediary opaque bodies scatter beyond our atmosphere a certain proportion of the radiant matter, the earth, wherever and whenever it is deprived of that mystic, universal fluid, will be in a negative state, as is uniformly the case in winter when the rays of the sun, striking more horizontally the earth, slide as it were over its surface and are lost.

2. It has constantly been observed that the interposition of the spots of the sun has invariably occasioned dampness and cold, and if the Curate doubts of it, he may consult the authors mentioned in my last communication, and also the meteorological records kept in Europe and America during the late conspicuous apparition of those intermediary bodies.

3. A reference to my communication will shew that the good Curate is hasty and incorrect in his citations. He harps on the idea that I consider all electricity as supplied by the sun, while I only contend that without the concurrence of a necessary proportion of radiant matter, the electric fluid would remain latent; and that those aqueous formations, called clouds, would not be impregnated with those terrific fires which produce lightning and thunder.

4. If the Curate wonders at my theory on the formation of comets and planets, and imagines that the crude notion of making the sun a parent, from whence to colonize the world with comets and planets, has never been seriously maintained, he confesses, by that unguarded opinion, that he is not so conversant with the works of the most celebrated philosophers as he is with those which perhaps, with more propriety, concern his profession. Buffon has calculated that about 96,000 years ago a comet having fallen obliquely into the sun, detached from it about the 650th part of the bulk of that planet; that the whole of that fragment was launched by a centrifugal force into space, where it divided itself and procreated all the primary and secondary planets of our solar system, and that by their rotative motion on their axis, those parcels of the great luminary have acquired a spheriodal figure. Other philosophers have, like Buffon, ascribed to the sun the parentage of planets; and the great Herschel, by his telescopean observations on the nebulous matter of the sun, and on the same nebulous matter, which chiefly constitutes the comets until they are condensed into solid planets, seems to favour the same opinion.

5. The Curate has displayed ingenuity as a geometrician in his 5th paragraph, and although it contains his fatal decree against me, I have read it with interest. But as the infallibility of geometry must be grounded on positive data, and as Newton, Lambert, and other eminent geometricians and astronomers, have admitted that they were utterly in the dark on the origin and movement of those blazing, eccentric celestial bodies called comets; and as Herschel, with his powerful glasses, has found that, with the exception of

a small nucleus, they seemed to be composed of the same nebulous matter as the spots of the sun; I shall continue to consider them as planets in embryo, emanated from the matter of our sun, seeking a system, and describing various lines and curves which have puzzled the sagacity of the most acute geometricians, and rendered almost chimerical the calculation of their number and periodical return,

Astronomy and Cosmology would derive immense advantages from the improvement of the art of aerostation, by enabling the professors of science, to raise themselves at a great elevation, and to ascertain, with the aid of the best instruments, many facts upon which we have nothing but conjecture and theories. Impressed with the great utility of that object, I communicated, in the year 1782, to the academy of sciences of Paris, to which I belong, my views on the means

directing those aerial vessels by the application of steam, calculated at once to raise and to propel Aerostate constructed upon a new plan. The academy appointed a committee who approved my theory, but claimed an experiment.—I was sent the same year, as Secretary of the French Legation to London, and with a view to accomplish the wishes of the academy, I submitted my plan to the great and justly celebrated mechanicians, Watt and Bolton, of Birmingham, to whom all the arts, assisted by the power of steam, are so much indebted. They considered my ideas practicable, but the expense frightened me, and I never have thought since of steering and raising balloons by steam, until, in a conversation with Mr. R. Fulton, I found him disposed to investigate the subject, which I believe he would have undertaken, had not death deprived America of the radiancy of his genius.

I am now inclined to form a company to carry my plan into effect, and to make the steam navigation in the air as easy and agreeable as it now is on the water. If I succeed, the birth of Chaplain, on board of the first Steam Aeronaut, shall certainly be reserved for the *Country Curate*, who will have the most delightful opportunity of calculating the forces of bodies and substances flying off in tangents, elipsis, parabolas and even hyperboles.

E. C. GENET.

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FOR THE PLOUGH BOY.

## "Honorable Testimony."

Mr. HOMESPUN,

As you are a patron of the fine arts, I wish to call your attention to an elegant specimen of engraving, recently executed in this city, by Rawdon & Balch. The plate is 8 1-2 by 10 1-2 inches, and is intended for certificates of "Honorable Testimony, to be given out by Agricultural Societies to such persons as shall receive premiums.

The size is calculated to be put into frames, and to be held, (especially those done on parchment) from age to age, as proud family mementos. They are also admirably adapted to excite a general spirit of emulation, and will probably, in that view, be as useful as the premiums.

Over the certificate, (to be signed by the President and Secretary,) is a female figure in a most graceful attitude, seated at the foot of a stump, in the act of writing the certificate of merit; her head decorated with a wreathe of wheat gracefully bending over her forehead. An Eagle holding in his claw an olive branch with other emblems, representing the national standard, overshades her with one wing: these figures are executed in a style of delicacy and boldness which would not discredit a Fairman. Immediately under the certificate, the most prominent figure, in the centre, is a good likeness of farmer *Washington*, surrounded by an oval festoon, overtop'd by appriate emblems, with his sword and pistols at his feet, gracefully reclining his right arm on a plough-handle, and looking at the reapers; in the back ground, within the festoon, a field of wheat appears. On his right, CERES, the Goddess of wheat, is represented by a graceful female figure, embedded in roses, and reposing her right hand on a spinning wheel—on one side two lambs reposing in confident security, on the other, a beehive, the emblem of industry. CUPID is seen crowning her with a wreathe of laurel, while resting his left hand on the circle which encloses Washington; beyond this are cattle grazing on the hills and in the valley; and the ocean appears, bearing on its surface vessels, the emblems of commerce, plying in safety. On the left of Washington are reapers and hay-makers reaping and gathering in the harvest, with a farm and various buildings and implements of husbandry, together with the Cornucopia, or horn of plenty, puring out its treasures. The figure of FAME is seen resting one leg upon a sheaf of wheat, its right arm encircling the festoon which encloses Washington, holding a trumpet in that hand, and a scroll on which is inscribed—"*Venerate the Plough*,"— pointing with the other hand to the reapers, at the same time earnestly contemplating the countenance of Washington

The different objects are well combined without being crowded or confused, and the whole is relieved by a powerful blaze of glory, which seems to shine behind the figure of Washington, with its rays shooting in floating clouds, producing a happy and very interesting effect. These young artists deserve well of their country, by contributing to its character in the arts and producing a valuable auxiliary in aid of the glorious cause of agriculture and domestic manufactures.

AMATEUR.

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## AGRICULTURAL REPOSITORY.

We have received from Mr. Richard N. Harrison, of New-York, the enterprising proprietor of the Agricultural Repository, his address to the public, accompaninied by a catalogue of the agricultural machines, which he has for sale at the repository. Mr. Harrison devotes himself exclusively to the business of collecting by importation and otherwise, all new, as well as old, and valuable machines in Agriculture. The Repository is at No. 211, Front-steeet, New-York. The address and catalogue we shall lay before our readers.—In the mean time, the following is the description of a machine, which we find in the catalogue;

### Phinney's Patent Corn-Sheller,

Consists of a cast iron plate, from 20 inches to two feet in diameter, with teeth cast on it, set in a cast iron frame; a wooden spring keeps the corn in until shelled, and lets out the cob whole, without breaking the corn. The machine is set on a bench, about 18 inches high, and secured by screws.

Two hundred and ten bushels shelled corn, has been got out in a day, with a machine of the smallest size, by two men.

One bushel of southern corn has been shelled in a minute by employing three men to feed it into the machine.

Fifteen bushels of corn has been shelled by one man in one hour, with a machine of the smallest size.

The proprietor of the Agricultural Repository, 211, Front street, New-York, having purchased the patent right, offers them for sale for the state of New-York, and the southern and western states; and will license persona to make them in the different counties. Price of the largest size, 25 dollars—smallest, 20 dollars.

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☞ A CARD.

E. WATSON presents his respects to Presidents of Agricultural Societies. Having received many invitations to attend the approaching agricultural exhibitions, as well in this as the neighbouring states, it is with sincere regret he is compelled to deny himself such a high gratification. After nine years assiduous and unremitted efforts, which have absorbed a large portion of his time, and occasioned constant expenditures, it is time for him to yield the field of mental labours and personal efforts to younger men. It will be found a field of glory and usefulness, in promoting the vital interests of our common country. His history of the Berkshire Society, the profits of which are appropriated to their female premiums, in aid of new societies, which has been transmitted to each, will furnish every information in his power to afford. But to familiarize new societies with practical operations, he takes the liberty to recommend a deputation of two members from executive committees to attend the Berkshire exhibition at Pittsfield, the 6th and 7th of October next, or at Otsego, Oneida, Jefferson, or Cayuga counties, the first or second weeks in October, all of whom have successfully practised on the Berkshire system. The Cayuga society adopted that plan the year past, and derived essential benefits. The present moment of universal distress, which has long been foreseen, has reduced the predictions of 1816 to history in 1819. The only consolation which can be derived to the philosopher or patriot in witnessing such wide spread havoc in fortunes, in individual distress, and the affliction of families, is, that great national good will be the certain and the immediate effect; since it will compel a reliance on our native resources, and diminish our intercourse with foreign nations.

## SELECTIONS.

# Agricultural Chemistry, No. IV.

BY HUMPHREY DAVY.

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## OF THE ELEMENTS OF MATTER.

[CONCLUDED.]

6. *Sulphur* is the pure substance so well known by that name: its specific gravity is to that of water as 1990 to 1000. It fuses at about 220° Fahrenheit; and at between 500° and 600 takes
[42] fire, if in contact with the air, and burns with a pale blue flame. In this process it dissolves in oxygene of the air, and produces a peculiar acid elastic fluid. The number representing it is 30.

7. *Phosphorus* is a solid of a pale red color, of specific gravity 1770. It fuses at 90°, and boils at 550°. It is luminous in the air at common temperatures, and burns with great violence at 150°, so that it must be handled with great caution. The number representing it is 20. It is proccured by digesting together bone ashes and oil of vitriol, and strongly heating the fluid substance so produced with powdered charcoal.

8. *Boron* is a solid of a dark olive color, infusible at any known temperature. It is a substance very lately discovered, and procured from boracic acid. It burns with brilliant sparks, when heated in oxygene, but not in chlorine. Its specific gravity, and the number representing it, are not yet accurately known.

9. *Platinum* is one of the noble metals, of rather a duller white than silver, and the heaviest body in nature; its specific gravity being 21500.—It is not acted upon by any acid menstrua except such as contain chlorine: It requires an intense degree of heat for its fusion.

10. The properties of *gold* are well known.—Its specific gravity is 19277. It bears the same relation to acid menstrua as platinum: It is one of the characteristics of both these bodies, that they are very difficultly acted upon by sulphur.

11. *Silver* is of specific gravity 10400, it
[43] burns more readily than platinum or gold, which require the intense heat of electricity. It readily unites to sulphur. The number which represents it is 205.

12. *Mercury* is the only known metal fluid at the common temperature of the atmosphere; it boils at 660°, and freezes at 39° below 0. Its specific gravity is 13560. The number representing it is 380.

13. *Copper* is of specific gravity 8890. It burns when strongly heated with red flame tinged with green. The unmber representing it is 120.

14. *Cobalt* is of specific gravity 7700. Its point of fusion is very high, nearly equal to that of iron. In its calcined or oxidated state, it is employed for giving a blue colour to glass.

15. *Nickel* is of a white colour: its specific gravity is 8820. This metal and cobalt agree with iron, in being attractible by the maguet—The number representing nickel is 111.

16. *Iron* is of specific gravity 7700. Its other properties are well known. The number representing it is 103.

17. *Tin* is of specific gravity 7291; it is a very fusible metal, and burns when ignited in the air: the number representing the proportion in which it combines is 110.

18. *Zinc* is one of the most combustible of the common metals. Its specific gravity is about 7210. It is a brittle metal under common circumstances; but when heated may be hammered or rolled into thin leaves, and after this operation is malleable. The number representing it is 66.

19. *Lead* is of specific gravity 11352; it
[44] fuses at a temperature rather higher than tin. The number representing it is 398.

20. *Bismuth* is a brittle metal of specific gravity 9822. It is nearly as fusible as tin. When cooled slowly it crystallizes in cubes. The number representing it is 135.

21. *Antimony* is a metal capable of being volatilized by a strong red heat. Its specific gravity is 6800. It burns when ignited with a faint white light. The number representing it is 170.

22. *Arsenic* is of a blueish white colour, of specific gravity 8310. It may be procured by heating the powder of common white arsenic of the shops strongly in a Florence flask with oil. The metal rises in vapour, and condenses in the neck of the flask. The number representing it is 90.

23. *Manganesum* may be procured from the mineral called manganese, by intensely igniting it in a forge mixed with charcoal powder. It is a metal very difficult of fusion, and very combustible; its specific gravity is 6850. The number representing it is 177.

24. *Potassium* is the lightest known metal, being only of specific gravity 850. It fuses at about 150°, and rises in vapour at a heat a little below redness. It is a highly combustible substance, takes fire when thrown upon water, burns with great brilliancy, and the product of its combustion dissolves in the water. The number representing it is 75. It may be made by passing fused caustic vegetable alkali, (the pure kali of
[45] druggists) through iron turnings, strongly ignited in a gun barrel, or by the electrization of potash by a strong Voltaic battery.

25. *Sodium* may be made in a similar manner to potassium. Soda or the mineral alkali being substituted for the vegetable alkali. It is of specific gravity 940. It is very combustible.—When thrown upon water, it swims on its surface, hisses violently, and dissolves, but does not inflame. The number representing it is 88.

26. *Barium* has as yet been procured only by electrical powers and in very minute quantities, so that its properties have not been accurately examined. The number representing it appears to be 130.

*Stronitum* the 27th, *Calcium* the 28th, *Magnesium* the 29, *Silicum* the 30th, *Aluminum* the 31st, *Zirconum* the 32d, *Glucinum* the 33d, and *Ittrium* the 34, of the undecompounded bodies, like barium, have either not been procured absolutely pure, or only in such minute quantities that their properties are little known; they are formed either by electrical powers, or by the agency of potassium, from the different earths whose names they bear, with the change of the termination in *um*; and the numbers representing them are believed to be 90 strontium, 40 calcium, 38 magnesium, 31 silicum, 34 aluminum, 70 zirconum, 39 glucinum, 111 ittrium.

Of the remaining thirteen simple bodies, twelve are metals, most of which, like those just mentioned, can only be procured with very great difficulty and the substances in general from which they are procured are very rare in nature.—
[46] They are *Palladium*, *Rhodium*, *Osmium*, *Iridium*, *Colubium*, *Chromium*, *Molybdenum*, *Cerium*. *Tellurium*, *Tungstenum*, *Titanium*, *Uranium*. The forty-seventh body has not as yet been produced in a state sufficiently pure to admit of a minute examination. It is the principle which gives character to the acid called fluoric acid, and may be named *Fluon*, and is probably analogous to phosphorus or sulphur. The numbers representing these last thirteen bodies have not yet been determined with sufficient accuracy to render a reference to them of any utility.

## OF THE LAWS OF THE COMBINATIONS OF ELEMENTARY MATTER.

The undecompounded substances unite with each other, and the most remarkable compounds are formed by the combinations of oxygene and chlorine with inflammable bodies and metals; and these combinations usually take place with much energy, and are associated with fire.

Combustion in fact, in common cases, is the process of the solution of a body in oxygene, as happens when sulhpur or charcoal is burnt; or the fixation of oxygene by the combustible body in a solid form, which takes place when most metals are burnt or when phosphorus inflames; or the production of a fluid from both bodies, as when hydrogene and oxygene unite to form water.

When considerable quantities of oxygene or of chlorine unite to metals or inflammable bodies, they often produce acids; thus sulphureous, phosphoric, and boracic acids are formed by a union of considerable quantities of oxygene with sulphur, phosphorus, and boron: and muriatic
[47] acid gas is formed by the union of chlorine and hydrogene.

When smaller quantities of oxygene or chlorine unite with inflammable bodies of metals, they form substances not acid, and more or less soluble in water; and the metallic oxides, the fixed alkalies, and the earths, all bodies connected by analogies; are produced by the union of metals with oxygene.

The composition of any compounds, the nature of which is well known, may be easily learnt from the numbers representing their elements; all that is necessary, is to know how many proportions enter into union. Thus *potassa*, or the pure caustic vegetable alkali, consists of one proportion of potassium and one of oxygene, and its constitution is consequently 75 potassium, 15 oxygene.

*Carbonic acid* is composed of two proportions of oxygene 30, and one of carbon 11.4.

Again, *lime* consists of one proportion of calcium and one of oxygene, and it is composed of 40 of calcium and 15 of oxygene, And *carbonate of lime*, or pure chalk, consists of one proportion of carbonic acid 41.4, and one of lime 55.

*Water* consists of two proportions of hydrogene 2, and one of oxygene 15; and when water unites to other bodies in definite proportions, the quantity is 17, or some multiple of 17, *i. e.* 34 or 51, or 68, &c.

*Soda*, or the mineral alkali, contains two proportions of oxygene to one of sodium.

*Ammonia*, or the volatile alkali, is composed of

six proportions of hydrogene and of azote.

[48] Amongst the earth, *Silica* or the earth of flints, probably consists of two proportions of oxygene to one of silicum; and *Magnesia, Strontia, Baryta* or *Barytes, Alumina, Zircona, Glusina*, and *Ittria* of on proportion of metal and one of oxygene.

The *metallic oxides* in general consist of the metals united to from one to four proportions of oxygene; and there are, in some cases, many different oxides of the same metal; thus there are three oxides of lead; the yellow oxide, or massicot, contains two *proportions* of oxygene; the *red oxide* or *minium*, three: and the *puce coloured oxide* four proportions. Again there are *two oxides* of *copper*, the *black* and the *orange*; the black contains two proportions of oxygene, the orange one.

For pursuing such experiments on the composition of bodies as are connected with agricultural chemistry, a few only of the undecompounded substances are necessary; and amongst the compounded bodies, the common acids, alkalies, and the earths, are the most essential substances.—The elements found in vegetables, as has been stated in the introductory lecture, are very few. Oxygene, hydrogene, and carbon constitute the greatest part of their organized matter. Azote, phosphorus, sulphur, manganesum, iron, silicum, calcium, aluminum, and magnesium likewise, in different arrangements, enter into their composition, or are found in the agents to which they are exposed; and these twelve undecompounded substances are the elements, the study of which is of the most importance to the agricultural chemist.

[49] The doctrine of definite combinations, as will be shewn in the following lectures, will assist us in gaining just views respecting the composition of plants, and the economy of the vegetable kingdom: but the same accuracy of weight and measure, the same statical results which depend upon the uniformity of the laws that govern dead matter, cannot be expected in operations where the powers of life are concerned, and where a diversity of organs and functions exists. The classes of definite inorganic bodies, even if we include all the crystalline arrangements of the mineral kingdom, are few, compared with the forms and substances belonging to animated nature. Life gives a peculiar character to all its productions: the power of attraction and repulsion, combination and decomposition, are subservient to it: a few elements, by the diversity of their arrangement, are made to form the most different substances: and similar substances are produced from compounds which, when superficially examined, appear entirely different.

## Parkes's Letter.

### EXTRACTS FROM THE APPENDIX

TO PARKES'S LETTER RECOMMENDING SALT AS A MANURE, &c.

*Extracts from old writers of credit, on the employment of salt in agriculture, and in feeding cattle.*

1. Pliny, the naturalist, seems to have known little or nothing of the use of salt in agriculture; but he was well aware of its virtues in feeding cattle. "Herds of cattle," says he, "being covetous of a salt pasture, give a great deal more milk, and the same is much more agreeable in the making of cheese, than where there is no such saline ground."—*Pliny's Nat. Hist. book* 21, *chap.* 7.

2. John Glauber, an eminent chemist of Amsterdam, who published several esteemed works on the practice of chemistry about two hundred and fifty years ago, and was so thoroughly convinced of the economy of using salt as a manure, that he obtained a patent from the government of the United States of Holland for the sole disposal of the privilege of applying this valuable mineral to the barren lands of that country. The following brief extract from his work, entitled, "The Prosperity of Germany," will be sufficient for our present purpose.

"Salts of no great cost are to be had in vast quantity, with which corn, being lacerated and sown in barren lands, and in such as are not dunged, doth come to perfect maturity: and this I have tried not only once, but oftentimes; and have proposed to bring it into use in these united provinces: to which end the most Supreme Orders, general and provincial, have granted me a privilege or patent for many years; whereby it is forbidden to sow or plant barren, sandy ground after this kind of way without my consent. The main basis of the knack lies in Sea-Salt, which may be plentifully had in these places, to fatten lean and dry ground with instead of dung."—*English translution, in folio*, Lond. 1689, page 388.

3. John Jonston, a learned Polish naturalist and physician, who travelled over every kingdom of Europe, and was esteemed every where by the learned, has an entire chapter on Common Salt, in which he writes thus: "Also fields, whereupon Salt is sprinkled, become fruitful by it, as experience makes good. It destroys worms in animals."—Jonston's *History of the Wonderful Things of Nature.** The English Translation, folio, London, 1657, page 94.

4. Gervase Markham, a learned writer in the reigns of James the 1st. and Charles the first, who was equally noted for his skill in many foreign languages, and for his knowledge of the various branches of agriculture, published a great variety of treatises on the management of land,† and closed his agricultural labors by the publication of a work entitled "Markham's farewell to Husbandry," in which the following passages occur. "If you be neer unto any part of the sea coast, thence fetch great store of the salt land, and with it cover your ground which hath beene formerly plowed and hackt, allowing unto every acre of ground threescore or four score full bushels of sand, which is a very good and competent propor tion; and this sand thus laid shall be very well spread and mixed among the other broken earth. And herein is to be noted that not any other sand but the Salt is good or available for this purpose,—it is the brine and saltness of the same which breedeth this fruitfulness in the earth, choaking the growth of all weeds, and giving strength, vigor and comfort, to all kinds of grain or pulse, or any fruit of better nature."—Page 5.

"Now methinks I hear it objected, what if the ground do lye so farre within the land, that there is no salt-sand within many score miles of it, how then shall I make good my barren earth? to this I answer, that albeit this salt sea-sand be of infinite good and necessary use, inriching grounds wonderfully much; but if your ground lye much within land, and farre from the sea, then to every acre of land you shall take two bushels of very dry bay-salt, and in such manner as you sow your wheat you shall sow this salt upon the ground; then immediately after the sowing of the salt you shall sow your wheat, which wheat would be thus prepared before you sow it: The day before you are to sow your grain, you shall take bay-salt and water, and mixing them together, make a brine so strong that it will bear an egg; then put the wheat you are to sow into that brine, and let it steepe therein until the next day; then draine it from the brine and so sow it; and no doubt but you shall find a marvellous great increase thereby. Neither is the thing itself without good and strong probability of much increase, and strength for the bettering of all manner of arable grounds; for there is nothing which killeth weeds, quicks, and other offences of the ground, so much as saltnesse."—Page 12.

* He also published a "Natural History of Birds, Fishes, Quadrupeds, &c. 1653, folio; also a work upon the Hebrew and Greek festivals, in 1660; and some volumes upon other subjects.

† Markham, in 1616, published "Liebult's La Maison rustique," or the Country Farm, which sometime afterwards was translated into English by Dr. Surfleit. Besides this he printed a book entitled "Cheape and good Husbandrie; also the use and profit of Beas, the manner of Fish-ponds, and the taking of all sorts of Fish." London, 1656. Another thin quarto, entitled "The Inrichment of the Weald of Kent, or a Direction for the true ordering and manuring all the grounds within the Wealds of Kent and Sussex." London, 1660. And several other works which were held in great estimation.

ALBANY:
*SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER* 4, 1819.

FOR THE PLOUGH BOY.

Mr. Homespun,

When any thing becomes fashionable, no matter how absurd or ridiculous it appears at first, it is soon adopted by the greater part of the community. Of late it has become quite fashionable to ridicule and condemn the extravagance of the ladies; and some writers have even charged us with being the cause of many serious evils. If a merchant stops payment, his wife spent a great deal of money to entertain company. If a mechanic fails, his daughters used to visit every day and neglected their business: and the ladies in general are so extravagant in dress and other useless things, that they embarrass their families, and are the cause, in a considerable degree, of the present hard times. I conceive these charges to be unjust, and these writers ungenerous in the extreme. Not that I would be understood that the ladies are all and always prudent, for there are many exceptions, but I do really think the gentlemen are by far the most extravagant and imprudent. Their dress is more expensive, and they certainly are as fond of fashion as the ladies. They contract more useless and expensive ha-

bits: there is scarcely one gentleman out of a thousand who does not use tobacco in some shape or other, which is both disgusting and expensive. Again, what becomes of the enormous quantity of liquor of all kinds, that is imported into the country, besides what is made at home? Nobody will pretend to say it is consumed by the ladies, and every one will allow it is used by the gentlemen, and a great proportion by young gentlemen too; and yet these writers have the impudence to charge us with gross extravagance, and being the cause of the distress which prevails throughout the country. If they were to refrain from using so much rum and tobacco, they would then see things go on in a more prosperous manner. Let them reflect a little, and they will find that to those expensive and disgusting habits are to be attributed many of the evils which we now experience, and not to the ladies, as these wiseacres would have the world to believe.

MATILDA.

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## PERPETUAL MOTION.

This grand desideratum, the attainment of which the votaries of science have uniformly pronounced incompatible with the laws of motion, is at length discovered by a self-taught mechanic, a Mr. Foster, of Owego in this state. A model of it has been exhibited in this city. There can be no deception in it. It s perfectly simple, as are all the laws of motion when understood. It is principally performed by the agency of two wheels, and these, in the model exhibited, are each about six inches in diameter. One has 35 buckets, similar to those of the water wheel of an overshot grist mill. The other has 8 of what we will call buckets. This latter wheel revolves nearly five times as fast as the other. The motion is given by little balls of lead, about the size of buckshot, which are raised, one at a time, by the latter wheel and thrown into the former, in such manner that one ball is thrown into each of its buckets. The weight of the balls turns the wheel, and, as they descend to its lower part, they roll out into the other wheel, where they are caught, in one of its buckets, and quickly carried up and thrown in the first mentioned wheel. To the machine is added a sawgate in miniature, which makes about 150 strokes in a minute. It is believed that with wheels of, say, 20 feet in diameter, and balls of, say, 500 pounds each, a force would be acquired sufficient to turn a run of mill-stones. It is believed that this invention is eminently calculated to benefit the world, and must immortalize the name of its inventor.

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It will be in the recollection of most of our readers, that the time is at hand, when about forty of the counties of this state will hold their agricultural anniversaries. Great efforts are making in every quarter, but especially in those counties which are in the 2d and 3d year of their progress, to excel in the honourable strife to do good; and it is peculiarly gratifying to learn, that both men and women take a deep interest in this matter.

In those counties which have newly organized their agricultural societies, much cannot be expected; but we trust enough will be done in all, to give an impulse which will ensure the greatest efforts in 1820.

The month of October will be a proud era in the annals of this state.—*Daily Advertiser.*

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## Weekly Summary.

His excellency the governor, and the other canal comissioners have explored the most practicable route for the canal through Niagara county, and are about determining the propriety of applying a part of the canal fund for forming a harbour at Buffalo.

It is said the life of Gen. Hamilton is about publishing by Joseph Hopkinson, Esq.

The U. S. steam-boat Engineer left St. Louis on the 21st June last, to ascend the Missouri.

*Navy-Yard.*—The commissioners for surveying the different sites for a naval depot have examined Newburgh and New-London, and have proceeded to Newport.

A Mr. Young, and his two children, of New-Baltimore, were lately poisoned by eating *toadstools*, mistaking that fungus for the mushroom. The children are dead. Mr. Y. is like to recover.

Baron Stackelberg has lately arrived, as minister from Sweden.

The bank of North Carolina has resolved on the entire suspension of specie payments.

At Shoreham, Vt. a house was lately struck with lightning, in which was a young woman, whose gold beads on her neck it melted, and in its descent burnt her stocking, and set the lining of her shoe on fire. She remained senseless after the shock for 10 hours, but has recovered.

Mrs. Ruth Elliot is now living at Middleton, Mass. aged 102—was called very handsome at 40—at the age of 90 she would mount her horse and ride off briskly—has always been remarkable for her temperance and industry—has only left off labour three years ago. During our revolution she would weave 20 yards of cloth a day.

The number of foreign vessels which have entered Boston port, for 3 months of this season, is 500—being 54 more than entered in the same time last year.

In rebuilding the elegant Masonic-Hall, lately destroyed by fire, in Philadelphia, no ardent spirit is allowed to be drank. The Hall which was destroyed was a large building, and an elegant specimen of Gothic architecture.

We see an account (from the N. Telegraph) of two labourers having a boxing match on a narrow scaffold, erected round the steeple of a church, at the height of 170 feet from the ground. The combatants were several times knocked down, yet neither of them fell from the scaffold.

Depredations of pirates still continue, and some instances are recorded of singular atrocity. Government, it seems, is taking measures to extripate these desperadoes.

Banks in various parts are closing their concerns.

*Benevolent.*—Provision is making in Philadelphia for establishing a place of residence in the country for the children of the poor people of that city, by which it is expected many lives will hereafter be saved. A situation has been fixed on for the purpose, a matron employed, and five physicians have offered their gratuitous services in rotation. This has been set on foot by some benevolent females.

On the 2d of July last, a part of the Missouri expedition, the keel boats, reached Franklin. The steam-boats were behind, but progressing.

The United States' lands in the vicinity of the river Raisin, Michigan territory, have lately been surveyed, and found of very superior quality.

The Hornet has sailed for Spain with further dispatches.

In July last, a cargo of wheat was brought to New-York from the Mediterranean. Cotton, it seems, has been brought into our markets from the East-indies: and beef and potatoes have also been imported. Are not all these facts sufficient to convince us that we must learn to live on our own products, by a due encouragement of manufactures, and thus furnish a market at home for the surplus produce of our farms.

### FOREIGN.

*Gen. M'Gregor* is stated to be at Aux Cayes in a forlorn condition. A letter from that place says "many of the officers and men who have been able to procure passage have embarked for the United States. In fact all is lost to M'Gregor."

*Buenos Ayres*—The new federal constitution for that country was to be proclaimed on the 25th of May last. The plan of our federal constitution has been adopted as near perhaps as the present state of the country will bear. The executive director is elected for life—senators the same, appointed in equal numbers from each province—representatives, one for every 20,000 inhabitants, elected for 4 years, one-half elected biennially—press to be free—provision for amending the constitution, &c.

The expedition under general Devereux, to assist the Patriots, lately sailed from Liverpool, 3,000 strong.

A Patriot cruiser having lately taken a Spanish vessel having on board half a million of dollars, a Spanish frigate meeting a British schooner, and taking her for a Patriot cruiser, boarded her, and fired into her, by which one man was killed.

*Longevity in the Island of Jamaica.*—Roger Hope lately died there, at the age of 140 years. He was a native of that Island. He could walk 6 miles at once a few months before his death. He saw, and could give a particular account of, the destruction of the city of Port Royal by the great earthquake of 1692.

The Parliament of Great-Britan have voted to address the Prince Regent urging a renewal of endeavors to co-operate with France and this country for the most effectual measures for abolishing the slave trade. This infamous traffic is still pursued to a great extent.

A meeting of about 15,000 manufacturers, tradesmen and laborers, was lately held in the city of York, to petition Parliament for a reduction of taxes, for a tax on absent land proprietors, and for a repeal of the Union.

The British commissioners for the abolition of slavery leave England for Havanna.

In the London papers it is stated that the American trade to China employed, in the year 1817, 7,000,000 dollors, and 16,000 tons of shipping. During the same time, the British trade to that country employed 6,500,000 dollars, and 20,000 tons of shipping.

From an extract from Bell's London Messenger it would seem there are some reasons for inducing a belief that the Island of Cuba is likely to be ceded to Great Britain, as a sort of equivalent for the supposed advantages we shall derive from the acquisition of the Floridas. It seems however, to be pretended that the acquisition of the Island would be of no benefit to Great Britain, in a pecuniary point of view, as slavery is prohibited in it. If such be the fact it would seem that Cuba must become the most desirable of all the West India Islands, especially when under a good goverument.

General Boyd, who served in our late war, has received £6000 sterling from the British government, for losses incurred by him in East India commercial transactions.

The duke of Kent, whose yearly income is equal to about 140,000 dollars, lately applied to parliament to be enabled to dispose of part of his estate by lottery, owing to his having become much embarrassed!

It would seem that many of the British are becoming residents of Switzerland, and that many of the people of that country, mostly of the poorer classes, are emigrating to this country, and to the Brazils, where inducements to settlers are held out by the Portuguese government.

The health of the king of England remains good.

In Scotland an iron boat has lately been constructed for a passage boat on the Clyde and Forth Canal. It is 63 feet long, twelve feet wide, weighs 12 tons only, and draws 21 inches.

A cow is mentioned in an English paper that had 16 calves in 4 years.

In the French chambers it has been proposed to establish commercial relations with the patriots of South America.

Suicides in Paris, in 4 months, 128—33 of them females—60 in the married state.

*Fatal catastrophe.*—At Tivoli, in France, Madame Blanchard lately ascended in a balloon, to which was suspended artificial fire works. In passing through a light cloud the Bengal fire pots became extinguished—she then lighted the fire works, the fire of which caught to the base of the balloon, and directly it was in a blaze. Her fall excited shrieks of horror and anguish among the multitude assembled on the occasion. Such has been the last ascent and descent of this celebrated æronaut, and such may frequently prove the fate of others who venture themselves in balloons.

The army and navy of the Russian empire is stated to amount to 863,000 men, of which 75,000 are seamen.

*Very grand.*—One of the state rooms of the Royal Palace at St. Petersburgh is now receiving the interior embellishment of a covering of polished tortoise shell tastefully fixed in the walls, with silver headed studs, and bordered with solid silver mouldings.

In July last, the heat at St. Petersburgh, in Russia, was as high as 88 degrees of Fahrenheit. At Copenhagen the heat has been as great as in the West-Indies.

It would seem that Prince Gustavus, son of the late king of Sweden, is aspiring to the throne vacated by his father, to the exclusion of the present incumbent, Bernadotte, and that the Emperor Alexadder countenances the views of the Prince. Most probably the Emperor wishes to become master of the country himself.

The king of Prussia has appropriated 150,000 dollars for the relief of the flax spinners and linen weavers in Brandenbergh and Silesia, who were in great distress.

Another *Wild boy* has been caught in a wood near Konigsberg.

It is said Lucien Bonaparte wished to send his oldest son along with Mr. Russel to this country, but could not obtain leave of the Pope for that purpose. Mr. Russel (our late minister to Sweden) has lately arrived at Boston.

Mount Ætna has had another dreadful irruption, the lava of which came near overwhelming the city of Catania. Another has also lately burst from Vesuvius, the lava of which ran in the direction of Pompei.

2,400 quintals of Locusts were destroyed in Arles, in France, in 3 weeks—a quintal is 100 pounds.

The capital of the Wechabits, in Egypt, has been destroyed, and their chief beheaded.

*Leghorn hats*, of a new fabric, have been introduced among the fashionables of London, at the moderate price of 30 guineas!

The present *ton* in dress among the Parisian ladies is very simple—white muslin gowns with long waist, and straw hats, or white bonnets—a good dress for getting husbands, as well as for retaining their affections.

*Dandies.*—In Paris it is the rage for Dandies to have large calves to their legs, and for this purpose stockings are manufactured with calves stuffed in them. Dandies in every country, though they vary and differ in fashions of dress, are always uniform in one thing—all have *soft spots* in their heads, and this peculiarity must forever be predominant among them. A female African Dandy, in South Carolina, lately fell a martyr to Dandyism, by substituting the handle of a frying pan for a corset. This was tied round her body with cords. While thus attired, and in the act of stooping to hoe corn, she fell, and quickly expired! This, as *Shelty* says, is a *good one!*

## LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, August 30.

By the arrival of the ship Martha, captain Sketchley, in 33 days from Liverpool, we have received Liverpool papers of the 24th of July, and London of the 22d. The latest papers are filled with accounts of the great meeting of Reformers, at Smithfield, London, on Wednesday the 24th of July. The notorious Henry Hunt was chairman, assisted by Dr. Watson, Preston. Thistlewood, and a *reverend* Reformer, of the name of Harrison. The meeting was supposed to be composed of no less than 70,000 persons. Every precaution was taken by government, and the city police, to prevent any disturbance, and with good effect; for after some short harangues from the top of a waggon, by some of the leaders, and the passing by acclamation of a long string of resolutions, the immense crowd departed in peace. We have been favored by captain Sketchley with the following intelligence, taken from a London paper of the 23d, one day later than has been received here, which he saw but could not obtain.

The London paper of the 23d of July gives an account of the proceedings of the Court of Commno Council, held at Guildhall the preceding day, in the course of which it was declared by the Lord Mayor, that information had been laid before him, *on oath*, of the existence of a conspiracy, the object of which was to excite the assemblge in Smithfield to acts of open violence, and even bloodshed, had it not been checked by the measures of precaution adopted by the government and magistracy.

Parliament was prorogued on the 13th of July, to meet again on the 24th day of August (Tuesday of last week.)

On the 12th of July, the day before Parliament adjourned, the chancellor of the Exchequer moved for a grant of money, to enable the government to assist persons desirous of emigrating to the Cape of Good Hope, with their families, for the purpose of forming a settlement in that colony. The motion was agreed to.

The meeting of the friends of annual parliaments and reform, held at Leeds, consisted of about 5,000 persons. The principal resolutions were, that annual parliaments are the constitutional principles of the English government. That the Savings Bank scheme was an insult on common sense. That co-operation meetings should be formed to extend throughout the kingdom, and that a national meeting from district meetings take place for obtaining a reform in the Commons House of parliament on the basis of universal suffrage. The thanks of the meeting were voted to Messrs. Cartwright, Cobbet, Wooler, Hunt, and others.

At Nottingham a similar meeting was held, at which were about 5,000 persons, who adopted much the same resolutions as those at Leeds.—*N. Y. Advertiser.*

# POETRY.

FOR THE PLOUGH BOY.

## ON THE DEATH OF A FRIEND

Now unto thee a time of rest is found,
In kindness given to the weary soul,
The sleep of death, thus lowly in the ground,
Unconscious quit how age on age shall roll.

How oft the morning star shall o'er thee rise,
And glitter till the sun with daily round
In splendor rolls majestic through the skies
And sinks at night in ocean's bed profound:

How oft the winds shall whistle o'er thy grave,
The howling tempest loud above thee roar;
The green grass o'er thee to the breezes wave;
Thy name, thy modest virtues, known no more:

While time grows old, and nature's self decays,
And the sun, dim with half extinguish'd fires,
Gleams chill despair upon his parting rays,
And, sad, the prostrate race of man expires:

While thick, and dark, and dismal o'er the world
The vapors foul, and clouds, and storms arise,
The wintry blasts in wild disorder whirl'd,
The glaring meteors flashing through the skies:

Till, hush'd, the storms of ruin cease to howl,
And silence holds an awful midnight spell,
(Save, o'er the bleak waste wails the lonely owl,)
Ere nature tolls her deep expiring knell:

Till crash, with mighty sound, the rolling spheres,
Resounding through the realms of ether chill.
And close the circuit of revolving years,
The wheels of nature stop—and all is still!

Then shall the great Archangle's trump resound!
The graves shall open, and the dead arise!
And thou, who here below wert faithful found,
In glory shall ascend thy native skies-

INDIAN REMEDY FOR THE DYSENTARY.

Boil the root of the cat-tail flag in milk, and let the sick persons drink as much as they will. It has been known to give relief in a few hours, when other remedies have failed.—*Potsdam Gaz.*

A FEW copies of Watson's History of the Berkshire Agricultural Society, may be had at the Post-Office.

JOHN ERSKINE LOVETT, Attorney at Law, has removed to No. 93, Pearl street, two doors north of Messrs. Websters & Skinners' Book-store.
Albany, June 17, 1819.

JONAS HARRISON,
ATTORNEY at Law, one door north of the Court-House, Buffalo, N. Y.

ENGRAVING
And Copperplate Printing.

THE Subscribers have removed to No. 55, STATE-STREET, a few doors below their old stand, where they continue the above business in its various branches. From the experience they have had in bank note and other engraving, they are enabled to solicit the patronage of their friends and the public, with a full belief, that all orders in their line will be executed to the satisfaction of those who may employ them.

RAWDON & BALCH.
Albany, August 1, 1819.

## PROPOSALS,

*For carrying the Mail on the following routes will be received at the General Post Office, until Saturday, the 2d of October next.*

1. From Peekskill by Crum Pond to Somerstown, once a week, 14 miles.

Leave Peekskill every Tuesday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Somerstown by 9 *a m.*

Leave Somerstown at 10 *a m* and arrive at Peekskill by 5 *p m.*

2. From Pine Plains to North Amenia, 8 miles

Leave Pine Plains every Tuesday at 6 *a m* and arrive at North Amenia by 8 *a m.*

Leave North Amenia at 10 *a m* and arrive at Pine Plains by noon

3. From Great Bend, Pa. by Harmony and Windsor to Deposit, once a week, 28 miles.

Leave Deposit every Saturday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Great Bend by 2 *p m.*

Leave Great Bend every Friday at 10 *a m* and arrive at Deposit by 6 *p m.*

4. From Albany by Spencertown to Sheffield, Ms. 43 miles.

Leave Albany every Wednesday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Sheffield by 6 *p m.*

Leave Sheffield every Thursday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Albany by 6 *p m.*

5. From Troy by Brunswick, Grafton and Petersburgh to Williamstown, Ms. once a week, 28 1-2.

Leave Troy every Monday at 10 *a m* and arrive at Williamstown by 6 *p m.*

Leave Williamstown every Tuesday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Troy by 2 *p m.*

6. From Schenectady to Utica on the south side of Mohawk River, once a week, 76 miles.

Leave Schenectady every Tuesday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Utica on Wednesday by 6 *p m.*

Leave Utica every Thursday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Schenectady on Friday by 6 *p m.*

7. From Cherry Valley by Long Patent, Westford and Decatur to Worcester, once a week, 21 miles.

Leave Cherry Valley every Tuesday at 5 *a m* and arrive at Worcester by 11 *a m.*

Leave Worcester at 1 *p m* and arrive at Cherry Valley by 7 *pm.*

8. From Cambridge by Hoosick, Petersburgh, Berlin and Stephentown to Lebanon, once a week.

Leave Cambridge every

Leave Lebanon every

9. From Waterford by Orange & Jone's to Ballston Spa, once a week, 20 miles.

Leave Waterford every Tuesday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Ballston Spa by 11 *a m.*

Leave Ballston Spa at 2 *p m* and arrive at Waterford by 7 *p m.*

10. From Waterloo by Clyde Village to Port Glasgow, once a week.

Leave Waterloo every Friday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Port Glasgow by 6 *p m.*

Leave Port Glasgow every Saturday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Waterloo by 6 *p m.*

11. From South Nunda by M'Clure's to Ellicottsville in Cattaragus county.

Leave South Nunda every Friday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Ellicottsville by 6 *p m.*

Leave Ellicottsville every Saturday at 6 *a m* and arrive at South Nunda by 6 *p m.*

### NOTES.

1. The Post-master General may expedite the mails and alter the times for arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contract, he stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

3. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in the contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, a forfeiture of double the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip shall be incurred, unless it shall be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident; in which case the amount of pay for the trip, will, in all cases, be forfeited and retained.

4. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly—in the months of May, August, November, and February, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

5. No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail.

6. Where the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is requested to state it in his proposals.

7. The Post-master General reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever one failure happens, which amounts to the loss of a trip.

9. The distance stated are such as have been communicated to this office, and some of them are doubtless incorrect; on this subject the contractor must inform himself; no alteration will be made in the pay on account of any error in this respect.

9. The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of January next; and to end December 31, 1820.

RETURN J. MEIGS, Jr. *Post-master General.*
*General Post Office, Washington City, May 26, 1819.*

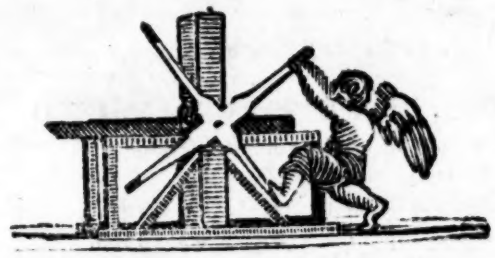
# PRICE CURRENT.

*Corrected Weekly, from the New-York General Price Current and Public Sales Report.*

| | Per | From D. | From C. | To D. | To C. | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ASHES, Pot | Ton | 97 | 50 | | | Dull. |
| —— Pearl | | 112 | | | | " |
| BEEF, Mess | bbl | 9 | 75 | 10 | | |
| —— Prime | | 8 | 25 | 8 | 50 | |
| —— Cargo | | 5 | 50 | | | |
| BUTTER, first quality | lb | | 10 | | 12 | |
| —— for exportation | | | 7 | | 9 | |
| CANDLES, mould | | | 18 | | 19 | |
| —— Dipped | | | 17 | | | |
| —— Sperm. | | | 40 | | 45 | |
| —— Wax | | | 60 | | | |
| CHEESE, American | | | 5 | | 8 | |
| CHOCOLATE, New-York | | | 18 | | 23 | |
| —— Boston, No. 1. | | | 18 | | 23 | |
| —— Albany | | | 20 | | 23 | |
| DOMESTIC GOODS, | | | | | | |
| —— White shirting | yard | | 14 | | 18 | |
| —— Brown do | | | 12 | | 13 | |
| —— 3-4 checks | | | 16 | | 18 | |
| —— 7-8 do | | | 19 | | 21 | |
| —— 4-4 do | | | 22 | | 25 | |
| —— Stripes | | | 16 | | 17 | |
| —— Plaids | | | 18 | | 20 | |
| —— Bed-ticks | | | 25 | | 33 | |
| —— Chambrays | | | 15 | | 16 | |
| FEATHERS | lb | | 56 | | 68 | |
| FISH, Dry Cod | cwt | 2 | 50 | 2 | 87 | |
| —— scale | | | 2 | | | |
| —— Pickled Cod | bbl | 3 | 50 | 4 | | |
| —— scale | | | 2 | | | |
| —— Salmon | | | 15 | | | |
| —— Fall mackrel No. 1 | | 7 | 25 | 8 | | |
| —— —— No. | | 5 | 50 | 6 | | |
| —— —— No. 3 | | | 5 | | | |
| —— Southern shad No. 1 | | 5 | 50 | 6 | | |
| —— Connecticut mess shad | | 7 | 25 | 7 | 75 | |
| —— Herrings | | 2 | 50 | 3 | | |
| FLAX | lb | | 18 | | | |
| FLAX-SEED, clean | cask | 13 | | 13 | 50 | |
| —— rough | | 12 | | 13 | | |
| FLOUR & GRAIN | | | | | | |
| —— New-York superfine | bbl. | 4 | 37 | 4 | 50 | |
| —— Philadelphia | | 5 | | 5 | 12 | |
| —— Baltimore | | 5 | | 5 | | |
| —— Richmond | | 4 | 75 | | | |
| —— Middlings, fine | | 3 | 25 | | | |
| —— Rye flour | | 2 | 56 | 2 | 62 | |
| —— Indian meal | | 2 | 62 | | | |
| —— —— in hogsheads | 800 | 14 | 50 | 15 | | |
| —— Wheat, North River | bus. | | 75 | | 87 | |
| —— —— Southern, new | | | 94 | | | |
| —— Barley | | | 53 | | 56 | |
| —— Oats | | | 34 | | | |
| GLASS, Amer. 7 by 9 | box | | 8 | | | |
| —— 8 10 | | | 9 | | | |
| —— 10 12 | | | 10 | | | |
| GLUE | lb | | 10 | | 15 | |
| GUN-POWDER, Amer. | 25lb | 4 | | 6 | | |
| —— Cannon | | 6 | | 6 | 50 | |
| HAMS, Virginia | lb | | 10 | | 12 | |
| —— North River | | | 9 | | 10 | |
| HEMP, Water rot | Ton | | | | | |
| —— Dew rot | | 150 | | | | |
| HOGSLARD | lb | | 10 | | | |
| HONEY | | | 15 | | 16 | |
| HOPS 1st and 2d sort | | | 6 | | 8 | |
| IRON, American | Ton | 85 | | 90 | | |
| LUMBER, Boards, oak | Mft | 18 | | | | |
| —— North River pine | | 16 | | 17 | | |
| —— Yellow pine | | 18 | | 20 | | |
| —— Albany pineb'ds | pie. | | 18 | | | |
| —— Scantling, pine | Mft | 14 | | 15 | | |
| —— —— oak | | 25 | | | | |
| —— Oak timber | sd ft | | 20 | | 25 | |
| —— Shingles, cypress | 1000 | 4 | | | | |
| —— —— pine | | 3 | | 3 | 50 | |
| —— Staves, pipe | | 54 | | | | |
| —— —— hhd | | 43 | | | | |
| —— —— bbl | | 22 | | | | |
| —— —— R O hhd | | 25 | | | | |
| —— Hhd heading | | 50 | | | | |
| —— —— hoops | | 25 | | 30 | | |
| OIL, Linseed | gal | | 96 | | | |
| PLAISTER of PARIS | Ton | 4 | 25 | | | |
| PORK, Cargo | bbl | 9 | | | | |
| Prime | | 10 | 62 | 11 | | |
| Mess | | 13 | 50 | 14 | | |
| SOAP White | lb | | 13 | | 15 | |
| Brown | | | 9 | | 11 | |
| WAX, Bees, white | | | 55 | | 60 | |
| yellow | | | 31 | | 32 | |

New-York, July 21, 1819.


## ENGRAVING,



## And Copperplate Printing.

THE Subscriber continues the engraving and Copperplate printing, in its various bsanches, at No. 82, State-street. Having for several years printed the bills of the principal banks in this state, whose patronage he continues to receive, from a conviction that, by his care of their plates, he yields them two thousand impressions more than they formerly received, he can offer no better recommendation to the public for the faithful execution of all printing in his line, that they may please to favour him with.

L. LEMET.

*Albany, July 17. 1819.*

## $40,000.

### By authority of Congress.

### NATIONAL LOTTERY.

*SECOND CLASS.*

SCHEME.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Prizes of | D. 1,000 | is | D. 100,000 |
| 1 | Prize of | 40,000 | | 40,000 |
| 2 | do. | 10,000 | | 20,000 |
| 4 | do. | 5,000 | | 20,000 |
| 20 | do. | 500 | | 10,000 |
| 60 | do. | 100 | | 6,000 |
| 2,600 | do. | 40 | | 104,000 |
| | | | | D. 300,000 |
| 10,000 Tickets, at 30 dolls. | | | | 300,000 |

PRIZES ALL FLOATING.

First 1,000 Blanks entitled to 40 dollars each.

2 Prizes of 5,000 floating from 1st day's drawing.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | do. | 5,000 | do | 5th do. |
| 1 | do. | 5,000 | do. | 7th do. |
| 1 | do: | 10,000 | do. | 10th do. |
| 1 | do. | 10,000 | do. | 16th do. |
| 1 | do. | 40,000 | do. | 19th do. |

The drawing of 500 Tickets is called a day's drawing, and will regulate that of the above prizes.

The drawing will commence at the city of Washington, in the month of October next, positively, unless the sale of Tickets will allow it to be done *sooner*.

Cash will be promptly advanced for prizes, at either of D. GILLESPIE'S United States Lottery Office, No. 114 Broadway, opposite the City Hotel, New-York: No. 11 South Third, between Chesnut and Market-streets, Philadelphia; and Pennsylvania Avenue, City of Washington.

This splendid Lottery being under the authority of the United States, and the prizes all floating as specified, offers the greatest inducements to venders and adventurers. As the tickets can be sold in any part of the United States, orders (post paid) forwarded to the subscriber at either of the above offices, from venders, associates, or individuals, for Tickets or chances, will receive thankful attention, from

D. GILLESPIE.

*** Present retail price of Tickets, 32 dollars.


## Sale of Land for Taxes.

*State of New-York—Comptroller's Office.*

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that lists of certain lands liable to be sold for taxes, have been forwarded to the several counties in this state, in order to be deposited in the several county treasurers' and town clerks' offices, respectively, for the information of all persons concerned; and that the said lists may be examined at either of the said offices, at all reasonable hours: And notice is hereby also given, that on *Thursday, the seventh day of October next*, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the capitol, in the city of Albany, and on the next succeeding days, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, so much of each lot, piece or parcel of land mentioned and described in the said lists, as will be necessary to pay all taxes, interest and charges now due, or that may grow and may be due thereon at the time of sale.

The conditions of sale will be, that the purchasers within forty-eight hours after the sale, pay the purchase moneys and receive certificates of their purchases; and that after the expiration of two years from the date of their certificates, they receive conveyances for the lands purchased by them respectively, unless the owners, or those claiming to be such, of the lands so purchased, shall, previous to the expiration of the said two years, pay to the comptroller, for the use of the said purchasers, their heirs and assigns, the amount of the purchase moneys, with interest, at the rate of twenty per centum per annum.—The lands sold to be subject to all claims of the state thereon. And in case any land to be purchased at the said sale and that may be conveyed in pursuance thereof, shall at the time of conveyance be in the actual possession and occupancy of any person or persons, the title of the purchaser shall then and in that case be subject to the stipulations and provisions of the fifth section of the act, entitled "an act to repeal in part the act, entitled "an act providing more effectually to ascertain and determine the true value of real estates within this state, and for other purposes," and further to amend the act for the assessment and collection of taxes" passed April 13, 1819.

ARCH'D. M'INTYRE, Comptrolle

Albany, May 27th, 1819

☞ Persons who may have made payments into the treasury for taxes, and omitted to have their receipts presented at the comptroller's office to have them entered and countersigned as required by law, are advised to present them in order to be so entered and countersigned before the day of sale; or that in case of failing to do so, their lands will be sold, and they thereafter be deprived of the benefit of all such payments.

Payments for taxes cannot be received on the days of sale, nor for two days prior to the sale.


## AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

A SMART, active lad, about 13 or 14 years of age, wanted as an apprentice to the Watch Making business. None need apply unless well recommended, and one from the country would be preferred. Enquire at No. 437, South Market-street, of ALEXANDER M'HARG.

Albany. July 2. 1819.

## PHYSIOGNOTRACE.

*LIKENESSES ENGRAVED.*

### L. LEMET,

RESPECFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Albany, that he takes likenesses in Crayon as large as life, and engraves them of a reduced size in a new and elegant style. The price of the large likenesses, with an engraved plate and twelve impressions, is 25 dollars for gentlemen, and 35 dollars for ladies, or 8 dollars for the drawing only.

For further particulars apply at his house, No. 32 State-street, where a great number of portraits of distinguished characters may be seen.

June 5, 1819.

## EAGLE AIR FURNACE.

ORDERS for this Furnace may be left at THOMAS GOULD's, No. 63, State-street, or at the Furnace, No. 84, Beaver-street, where strict attention is paid by one of the proprietors; who has

*CONSTANTLY ON HAND,*

Potash Kettles, from 18 to 55 dollars; Bark Mills, of late improvement; large and small Caldrons; Oven and Close Stoves, and Castings in general.

## PATTERNS.

This Furnace is furnished with a general assortment of Patterns, among which are Patterns of latest improvement for Merchant and Country Mills, Cotton and Carding Machinery, &c. Patterns of any description furnished on the shortest notice.

### Warner Daniels and Co.

N. B. A constant supply of LIVERPOOL and VIRGINIA COAL, for family and smith's use.

Albaay, June 5, 1819.



ALBANY: PRINTED FOR THE EDITOR,

BY JOHN O. COLE.

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TERMS.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.